

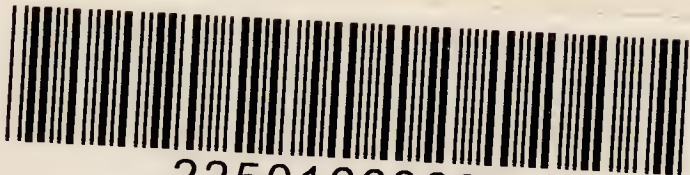
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL
AT
NORTHAMPTON.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1877.

BOSTON :
RAND, AVERY, & CO., PRINTERS TO THE COMMONWEALTH,
117 FRANKLIN STREET.
1878.



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OFFICERS OF THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES:

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M.D.	.	.	.	<i>Amherst.</i>
SILAS M. SMITH, Esq.	.	.	.	<i>Northampton.</i>
ADAMS C. DEANE, M.D.	.	.	.	<i>Greenfield.</i>
HENRY W. TAFT, Esq.	.	.	.	<i>Pittsfield.</i>
HON. EDMUND H. SAWYER	.	.	.	<i>Easthampton.</i>

RESIDENT OFFICERS:

PLINY EARLE, A.M., M.D.	.	.	.	<i>Superintendent.</i>
EDWARD B. NIMS, M.D.	.	.	.	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
DANIEL PICKARD, M.D.	.	.	.	<i>Second Assistant Physician.</i>
WALTER B. WELTON	.	.	.	<i>Clerk.</i>
ASA WRIGHT	.	.	.	<i>Farmer.</i>
DANFORD MORSE	.	.	.	<i>Engineer.</i>

TREASURER:

PLINY EARLE	<i>Northampton.</i>
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Office at the Hospital.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS:

JEREMIAH E. SHUFELT	.	.	.	<i>Male Supervisor.</i>
LUCY A. GILBERT	.	.	.	<i>Female Supervisor.</i>
F. JOSEPHUS RICE	.	.	.	<i>Steward.</i>
MARY E. WARD	.	.	.	<i>Seamstress.</i>
NELL RUSSELL	.	.	.	<i>Laundress.</i>
CHARLES ZIEHLKÉ	.	.	.	<i>Baker.</i>



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth and the Honorable Council.

WE hereby present to you the Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

The number of patients in the hospital on the 30th of September, 1876, was: of men, two hundred and twenty; women, two hundred and forty-four; total, four hundred and sixty-four; and the number received in the course of the official year was: of men, sixty-eight; of women, seventy-one; total, one hundred and thirty-nine. The whole number under treatment within the year was, consequently: of men, two hundred and eighty-eight; of women, three hundred and fifteen; total, six hundred and three.

Thirty-eight men and forty-eight women, a total of eighty-six, were discharged; and twenty-one men and twenty-one women, a total of forty-two, died.

The number remaining in the hospital, September 30, 1877, was four hundred and seventy-five; of whom two hundred and twenty-nine were men, and two hundred and forty-six women.

The smallest number of patients on any day was four hundred and sixty-two, on the 9th of October; and the largest number, four hundred and ninety, on the 21st of June. The mean, or average daily number for the year, was a fraction over four hundred and seventy-six.

The recorded condition at the time of departure of the

6 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

eighty-six patients who left the hospital, was : *recovered*, thirty-three ; *improved*, twenty ; *unimproved*, thirty-two.

Our reports of the condition and progress of the hospital have, from year to year, heretofore been so full, that it seems unnecessary, at the present time, to enter largely into detail. Our Board have, as usual, held their regular monthly meetings at the hospital, as well as an adjourned meeting for the settlement of the business of the preceding year, and the completion of the reports to the State government.

The favorable state of the finances of the institution, which, for the past ten years, has enabled us not only to meet all current expenses, but to make extensive improvements, and to add, by purchase, about one hundred and twenty acres of land to the farm, without asking assistance from the State, still continues ; and the whole establishment was never in better working condition than at the present time.

We would respectfully invite your attention to the chapter of the appended Superintendent's report, entitled, "How the Hospital is Supported ;" and the succeeding one, in which he gives the financial results of the operations of the institution during the last twelve years.

As the new establishment at Worcester is to be opened at an early day, and that at Danvers at a period not far remote, it is probable that this hospital will soon become less uncomfortably crowded. The comfort of all concerned — patients, employés, and officers — will thereby be promoted. It is to be desired that the number of patients should be reduced to four hundred. That number can be comfortably accommodated ; and with that number it is believed, that, at the present prices, the institution would still pay its current expenses and the necessary ordinary repairs. It probably could not, however, continue the course of improvements which it has pursued for many years.

In the early part of the official year, a wrought-iron fence, five feet in height and supported upon stone posts, was constructed along the boundary between the farm and the county road, a distance of more than sixteen hundred feet, from the entrance-gate to the land of Hiram Day, near the bridge across Mill River. It was built by the Healy Iron Works Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at a cost somewhat

exceeding six thousand dollars; and is a structure both substantial and ornamental. A contract has been made with the same company to continue the fence westerly from the entrance-gate, along the boundary of the road, a distance of over twenty-two hundred feet, to the corner of the land of Mr. Fowle. This section is to be finished within the current calendar year. The whole length of the fence will then be very nearly three-quarters of a mile.

In the course of the summer, the front portico of the central building—a brick structure so imperfect in its design and construction, that it became necessary, last year, to strengthen it with iron rods to prevent it from falling—was taken down, and another erected in its place. The new one is made of the Longmeadow brownstone. In beauty of design, solidity, and excellence of workmanship, it fully meets our expectations. It was erected by Dwelly, Stone, & Co., of Springfield; and its whole cost was about twenty-five hundred dollars.

The original flat, tinned roof of the boiler and engine house was taken off about two months ago, the walls of the building raised, and the whole covered by a new roof, sloped, slated, and furnished with dormer windows. This change cost about six hundred and fifty dollars.

The fountain in front of the hospital, mentioned in our report for last year, was put in operation in June, and has proved an object of much attraction. The diversity of forms in which the water may be thrown from it is probably greater than that of any other in the State. The remodelling of the grounds around the fountain required the addition of about twelve hundred cart-loads of earth. More than half of this work has been done this year.

The hospital has always needed more pasturage. In the early part of the current calendar year, a tract of land, suitable for that purpose, and adjoining the premises upon the west, came into the market, and the opportunity was seized to supply that defect. It was bought at a cost of \$3,915. It contains, according to old surveys, about eighty-seven acres, but, by a new survey, made since it was purchased, ninety acres and forty-five rods.

Nearly a mile of new, open, board fence, of four horizontal rails, has been built upon the farm in the course of the sum-

8 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

mer. It was mostly made necessary by the acquisition of the aforesaid pasture.

The ox-shed has been newly shingled, and seventeen rooms in the hospital have been re-floored.

The farm has yielded largely of the necessary supplies for the table, the barn, and the stable. It continues, from year to year, to become more and more valuable as a means of support to the institution. A list of its products is placed in the report of the Superintendent.

The history of the year was marred by a very afflictive event in the death, by violence, of Mr. D. Erskine Barrett, while engaged, among his patients, in the performance of his duties as attendant. The accounts of it, published in the newspapers, were so full as to preclude the necessity of a similar narrative in this place.

The amount charged for the board of the patients in the course of the year, is, —

For state patients	\$46,505 50
town patients	29,482 50
private patients	16,069 71
<hr/>	
Total	\$92,057 71

An account of the receipts and the expenditures of money, with the sources of the former and the objects of the latter, is given in the appended report of the Treasurer.

The Auditors report that they have performed their duty, and found proper vouchers for all the entries upon the accounts.

The balances show that, at the close of the official year, Sept. 30, 1877, there were, —

Cash assets available for future use . . .	\$28,508 66
And liabilities (bills payable) . . .	7,029 60
<hr/>	

Balance in favor of the hospital . . . \$21,479 06

Besides this sum, which is a convenient and profitable working fund, the hospital has on hand *purchased* provisions

and supplies which have been paid for, to the value of \$13,332.17; as well as all the remaining products of the farm and garden, for the current calendar year.

Dr. Garlick, after successful and satisfactory service as Second Assistant Physician, resigned his office and left the hospital in November last. He was succeeded by Dr. William G. Kimball, who remained in the office less than five months, and then left to accept the position of Assistant Port Physician in Boston. The present incumbent, Dr. Daniel Pickard, began his duties in April, and has performed them hitherto to our satisfaction.

The year just closed has contributed its part to the improvement of the institution, and furnished additional evidence of the watchful, careful, economical, and humane management of its resident officers.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

S. M. SMITH.

A. C. DEANE.

HENRY W. TAFT.

EDMUND H. SAWYER.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 3, 1877.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The receipts for the hospital, in the course of the official year 1876-77, together with the sources whence they came, and the disbursements for the same period, with the objects of expenditure, are as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, Sept. 30, 1876	\$5,162 37
Received for board and contingencies of private patients	17,010 89
Received for board and contingencies of town patients	31,098 66
Received for board and contingencies of state patients	47,583 36
Received for animals, produce, &c., sold	461 00
for sundry accounts	1,209 10
Total	<hr/> \$102,525 38

DISBURSEMENTS.

For provisions and supplies	\$28,262 80
fuel	7,936 34
gas and oil	1,112 61
water	802 00
salaries and wages	22,295 63
medical supplies	1,858 42
furniture, beds, and bedding	2,414 33
clothing and dry goods	3,564 52
contingencies	1,529 08
farm	4,054 36
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	<hr/> \$73,830 09

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	.	.	.	\$73,830 09
For farm stock	.	.	.	532 50
farm wages	.	.	.	3,585 14
1,653 feet of iron fence	.	.	.	6,203 62
other improvements and repairs	.	.	.	8,277 33
Enos Clark pasture, 90 acres	.	.	.	3,915 00
miscellaneous expenses	.	.	.	1,229 77
Balance in hands of Treasurer, Sept. 30, 1877				4,951 93
<hr/>				
Total	.	.	.	\$102,525 38

PLINY EARLE,

Treasurer.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 3, 1877.

We have performed our duty as Auditors, and report that we have found proper vouchers for all the entries in the accounts of the Treasurer.

EDMUND H. SAWYER.

A. C. DEANE.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 3, 1877.

12 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

The movement of the population of the hospital, and the general results of its medical history during the official year just expired, are shown in the following table.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1876-77.

Based upon the Number of Admissions and not of Persons.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in hospital, Sept. 30, 1876	220	244	464
Admitted from the general population	42	38	80
Transferred from the Worcester Hospital	6	17	23
Transferred from the Taunton Hospital	16	6	22
Transferred from State Almshouse, Tewksbury	4	6	10
Transferred from State Workhouse, Bridgewater	—	4	4
Total admissions within the year	68	71	139
Total number of patients within the year	288	315	603
Discharged, including deaths	59	69	128
Remaining Sept. 30, 1877	229	246	475
<i>Condition of Patients Discharged.</i>			
Recovered	15	18	33
Improved	8	12	20
Unimproved	15	17	32
Died	21	21	42
Total	59	69	128
Daily average number of patients	227.21	248.95	476.16
Smallest number on any day (Oct. 9)	218	244	462
Largest number on any day (June 21)	233	257	490

The whole number of patients (603) in the house in the course of the year is less by twenty-six than in either of the next two preceding years, and smaller than in any foregoing year since 1868-69, when it was but 590. Notwithstanding this, the daily average number in the house (476.16) is larger by nearly two (1.95) than in 1875-76, and exceeds by a fraction that of any other year since the opening of the hospital. From these two facts it follows that the patients, on the average, remain longer in the hospital than heretofore; and this is a natural consequence of the constant increase of the number of those whose disease is chronic and incurable.

The number of patients (80) committed directly from the general population, is less than in any foregoing year during my connection with the hospital. Anteriorly to 1871, however, patients were received from any State; whereas, since that year, admissions have been restricted to residents of Massachusetts. The direct commitments of residents of this State were of smaller number during the last year than in any antecedent year since 1866. This diminution of admissions is doubtless mainly due to the depression in business, and the consequent difficulty in earning or raising money.

It will be perceived that fifty-nine of the patients were transferred from the other State institutions. This source of supply to the wards of the hospital will probably soon fail, in consequence of the opening of the new hospital at Worcester. Hence it may confidently be expected that the number of inmates here will be materially reduced in the course of the coming official year.

The foregoing table shows the number of *admissions*, or of *patients* admitted. Inasmuch as five *persons* — one man and four women — were admitted twice each, it follows that the number of *persons* was only 134, of whom 67 were men and 67 women. Most of the statistical tables in the appendix are made upon the basis of *persons*, and *not* of *patients*, or *admissions*.

Twenty-four of the *persons* admitted, or more than *one-sixth* of the whole, had been treated at this hospital in preceding years. Twelve of them were men, and twelve women. This was the second admission of seventeen of

14 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

them, the third admission of three, the fourth admission of one, the sixth of one, the seventh and the eighth of one, and the ninth and the tenth of one. The two last mentioned were admitted twice each in the course of the year. Upon the next preceding discharge from the hospital of these 24 persons, their condition was recorded as *recovered* in thirteen of them, *improved* in six, and *unimproved* in five.

STATUS OF PATIENTS.

Of the 134 persons admitted, 54 were supported by the State, 63 by towns and cities, and 17 by individuals.

Since their admission, the support of three of them has been transferred from the State to towns, and that of one from an individual to a town.

Of the 128 patients discharged, including the 42 removed by death, the support of 63 was charged to the State, of 48 to cities and towns, and 17 to individuals.

Of the 475 patients remaining in the hospital at the close of the year, 241 are supported by the State, 173 by cities and towns, and 61 by individuals or private parties.

The average number for the year of each of the three classes, as derived from the numbers present at the end of every week in the year, is, for State patients, 254.84; town patients, 161.58; and private patients, 60.02.

RECOVERIES.

Of the patients directly received, within the year, from the general population, not more than one in five was apparently curable; and at least one-third of these were cases of periodical or recurrent mania.

Of the *patients* discharged in the course of the year, the mental condition of thirty-three appeared to warrant a record of recovery. Two of the *patients* were but one *person*, — a woman who was discharged twice within the year. Eleven of the thirty-two persons were beneficiaries of the State, sixteen were chargeable to cities and towns, and five to individuals. Of twenty-four of them this was the first admission. Three were here for the second time; three for the third time; one, the woman who was discharged twice, for the sixth and the seventh times; and one for the ninth time.

The woman who was discharged “recovered” twice, has already been received again, on her eighth admission. Her disorder is always mania, with high excitement; and the recovery from it *appears*, at each discharge, to be entire. It can hardly be classed as a case of periodical mania, only so far as the woman’s ability to procure enough whiskey to bring it on is a matter of periodicity. On the score of recoveries she is, as will readily be apparent, a valuable patient to the hospital. She recovered twice, or, in other words, *two hundred per cent of her* recovered in the course of the year; and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that three hundred per cent more of her may recover in the year next ensuing. She is pretty rapidly piling up that kind of recoveries of recent cases which enter largely into the basis upon which,—and by assuming that each recovery is the *permanent* restoration of an individual to the class of producers,—quite a number of statisticians have shown us one method of increasing the wealth of the States, and consequently of the nation. Hence it would, in one respect, be a pity to lose her; but the simple truth is, that she would probably recover as well, and as rapidly, at any other place where the rum fiend could be kept away from her, as she does here.

In three of the cases discharged recovered, the disorder was periodical mania. Two of them were here each on her third admission, and the third on her ninth admission. The first two have now been discharged as recovered three times each; and the last one, six times as recovered and three times as improved.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths was 42. This is one more than in the next preceding year, and is in excess of any other year since 1868. Of the persons who died, 24 were supported by the State, 12 by cities or towns, and six by individuals.

As usual, nearly all of the deaths were the results of chronic disease; and in no less than 18 (or about 43 per cent of the whole) that disease was pulmonary consumption. Next after this in numbers, stand epilepsy and paralysis, each of which proved fatal in five cases.

The hospital was visited by no severe epidemic or endemic disease; and the usual disorders of the warm season prevailed only to a medium extent.

There was no suicide. We have been favored with an unusually long period of exemption from that form of death. No patient has committed self-destruction since January, 1872, — a period of five years and eight months. The hospital has been in operation 19 years; and the total number of suicides is 12. In the first nine years there were nine; and in the last nine years, only two. The remaining *one* occurred in the tenth, or middle year.

The daily average number of patients during the first period of nine years was 327; and during the last period of nine years, 444. The *proportion* of suicides to the average of patients in the house, was six times as great in the first period as it was in the last.

One patient came to an untimely end by accidental drowning. He was an epileptic, who for several years, and with the approbation of his friends, had the freedom of the premises. Exceedingly fond of angling, he spent much of his time in that sport along the banks of Mill River. While engaged in it, on the thirtieth day of August last, he was seized with an epileptic paroxysm, or “fit,” and fell into the river.

It also becomes my melancholy duty to record the death, by violence, in February last, of a faithful and trustworthy young man, who, for several years, had been employed as an attendant in the men’s department. He came to his end, while in the performance of his duty, in the hall of which he had the charge. Circumstances point strongly to two of the patients; but it is not positively known whether both, or only one of them, committed the deed.

The mortuary history of the hospital from the time it went into operation is given, in a condensed form, in the following table: —

Deaths and their Ratios, from Sept. 30, 1858, to Oct. 1, 1877.

OFFICIAL YEAR.	Whole No. of Patients.	Daily average No. of Patients.	DEATHS.			Per cent on Whole No. of Patients,	Per cent on daily average No. of Patients.
			Men.	Women.	Total.		
1858-59,	313	229.55	7	12	19	6.07	8.27
1859-60,	398	255.96	9	18	27	6.78	10.54
1860-61,	434	314.26	15	15	30	6.91	9.54
1861-62,	442	313.80	9	10	19	4.29	6.05
1862-63,	470	355.28	19	7	26	5.53	7.31
1863-64,	475	357.63	17	30	47	9.89	13.14
1864-65,	469	342.40	17	24	41	8.76	11.97
1865-66,	488	376.35	18	13	31	6.35	8.23
1866-67,	543	401.03	23	24	47	8.65	11.71
1867-68,	565	413.41	25	18	43	7.61	10.40
1868-69,	590	405.10	13	12	25	4.23	6.17
1869-70,	604	408.83	22	11	33	5.46	8.07
1870-71,	616	421.90	16	12	28	4.54	6.64
1871-72,	619	428.72	19	18	37	5.97	8.63
1872-73,	614	437.23	13	8	21	3.42	4.80
1873-74,	626	469.54	14	11	25	3.99	5.32
1874-75,	629	475.35	23	18	41	6.52	8.62
1875-76,	629	474.21	18	19	37	5.88	7.80
1876-77,	603	476.16	21	21	42	6.96	8.82

The average proportion of deaths for the whole period is, on the whole number of patients admitted, 6.20 per cent; and on the daily average number in the house, 8.52 per cent. For the past year, the two numbers are 6.96 and 8.82 respectively; and consequently the mortality was somewhat in excess of the average. It was, however, materially below the average of the first ten years of the operations of the hospital.

It will be perceived that the number of deaths of men was the same as that of women. But the number of women-patients was considerably larger than that of men; and it necessarily follows that their proportion of death was smaller. Of the two sexes the ratio of mortality here of men has always exceeded that of women.

WORSHIP AND ENTERTAINMENT.

That part of the so-called "moral treatment" which is comprehended under this caption, is exhibited in the sub-joined schedule:—

1. EXERCISES ON THE SABBATH,—

Divine worship in the afternoon	.	.	53 days.
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2. EXERCISES ON SECULAR EVENINGS,—

a. *Readings ; opening and closing with sacred music :—*

The Bible	.	.	.	.	.	39 days.
The Bible, and selections of prose	.	.				5 "
The Bible, and selections of poetry	.					25 "
Miscellaneous selections of prose	.	.				50 "
Miscellaneous selections of poetry	.	.				67 "
Miscellaneous selections of prose and poetry	.	.	.	.	.	68 "

b. *Lectures ; opening and closing with sacred music :—*

The man of integrity	.	.	.	.	1 "
The rules and regulations of the hospital					1 "
Stoke Pogis, and the grave of the poet Gray	.	.	.	.	1 "

c. *Other entertainments :—*

Pictures shown by oxyhydrogen lantern	.				7 "
Concert of instrumental music	.	.			1 "
Concerts of vocal and instrumental music					4 "
Recitations	4 "

d. *Social gatherings :—*

Quadrille parties	18 "
No assembly	21 "

Total	365 days.
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Upon only twenty-one days in the official year was there no assemblage of the patients for some one of the purposes mentioned. Thirteen of those days were sufficiently occupied by the visits of the Board of Trustees, one by that of the Governor and Council, and one by that of the Legislative Committee on Public Charitable Institutions.

The religious exercises of the Sabbath were conducted in rotation by the pastors of several of the denominational churches in Northampton, and, in a few instances, by other clergymen.

For the exhibition of pictures, we are indebted to Dr. T. W. Meekins.

FARM.

The season, as a whole, has been very favorable for the products of the farm and the garden. The following account of them, mostly derived from actual weighing or measurement, was furnished by Mr. Wright:—

Hay (first growth, home farm), 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons . . .	\$1,363 50
“ (second and third growths, home farm), 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons . . .	697 50
“ (first growth, Parsons' lot), 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons . . .	175 50
“ (second growth, Parsons' lot), 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons . . .	58 50
“ (first growth, Clarke orchard), 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons . . .	346 50
“ (second growth Clarke orchard), 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ “ . . .	130 50
Corn fodder (green) 30 “ . . .	90 00
“ “ (dry) 20 “ . . .	100 00
Oat straw 5 “ . . .	50 00
Corn 400 bushels . . .	240 00
Oats 300 “ . . .	132 00
Broom-seed 75 “ . . .	18 75
Potatoes 3,156 “ . . .	1,578 00
Carrots 510 “ . . .	255 00
Beets 538 “ . . .	215 20
Onions 313 “ . . .	156 50
Turnips 615 “ . . .	184 50
Parsnips 30 “ . . .	15 00
Beans, Lima, in shell 105 “ . . .	191 50
“ common, in shell 24 “ . . .	45 60
“ string 27 “ . . .	37 50
“ Lima, dry 5 “ . . .	15 00
Pease, green, in shell 118 $\frac{3}{4}$ “ . . .	147 62
Sweet corn, green, in ear 182 “ . . .	182 00
Cucumbers 112 “ . . .	112 00
Tomatoes 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ . . .	153 50

Amount carried forward \$6,691 67

20 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	.	.	.	.	\$6,691 67
Squashes, summer	.	.	.	58 bushels,	58 00
“ winter	.	.	.	6½ tons	125 00
Melons	.	.	.	6,195 lbs.	68 40
Lettuce	.	.	.	. 71 bushels	71 00
Asparagus	.	.	.	. 21½ “	86 00
Pie-plant	.	.	.	. 17½ “	17 50
Beet-greens	.	.	.	56 “	45 25
Cabbages	.	.	.	6,000 heads,	240 00
Currants, red	.	.	.	24 bushels,	96 00
Apples	.	.	.	110 barrels,	275 00
Pears	.	.	.	. 11½ bushels,	28 25
Beef, raised here	.	.	.	4,902 lbs.,	415 96
Veal	.	.	.	405 “	51 06
Pork	.	.	.	13,605 “	1,125 80
Pigs, sold	.	.	.	74	235 00
Turkeys	.	.	.	241	58 12
Chickens	.	.	.	81 lbs.,	16 20
Heads and plucks	.	.	.	.	25 00
Tallow	.	.	.	334 lbs.,	17 50
Eggs	.	.	.	. 77 doz.,	16 53
Milk, grass fed	.	.	.	18,902 quarts,	1,134 12
Cider	.	.	.	6 barrels,	30 00
Broom-brush	.	.	.	600 lbs.,	48 00
Hides, raised here	.	.	.	460 “	27 60
Calf-skins	.	.	.	6	9 00
Roasting-pigs,	.	.	.	5	14 50
Wood	.	.	.	25 cords,	75 00
Lumber	.	.	.	8,000 feet,	96 00
Posts	.	.	.	100	20 00
					<hr/>
					\$11,217 46

The total value, as estimated in dollars and cents, has been equalled in but one foregoing year; and that was at a time in which the prices of agricultural products were higher than they are now.

Of hay there was a large crop. The first growth was harvested early, and time was thus given for an unusually large growth of rowen. Upon the original home farm, 4½ tons of *third* growth was secured. The whole product of the home

farm was $114\frac{1}{2}$ tons, against 42 tons in 1866, and an average of from 50 to 60 tons during the ten years next preceding 1868. The total product of all the land now belonging to the hospital was 154 tons. In addition to this, standing grass was purchased, which yielded 108 tons; making the whole quantity laid in, 262 tons.

Lest the foregoing schedule might in some points be misunderstood, it appears necessary to explain the items of milk and meats. The actual quantity of milk was 18,902 *gallons*, or four times as much as is stated in the list. The three-fourths which is omitted, is that which is estimated to have been produced from purchased feed, and from the hay and other vegetable products of the farm, which are inserted under their proper heads, and their value already credited. All the meats in the list are those of animals raised upon the farm.

In the late autumnal months 100 sheep and 18 cattle, three years old, were purchased, stabled, and fed on the premises, and slaughtered as needed. They furnished most of the fresh beef and mutton until the first of April.

The number of hogs raised and fattened upon the premises, and slaughtered within the official year, is 35. Their dressed weight, individually, was 332, 309, 361, 355, 376, 366, 301, 392, 400, 359, 400, 318, 420, 353, 400, 342, 400, 293, 427, 400, 629, 514, 325, 440, 300, 400, 300, 671, 518, 401, 324, 127, 313, 334, 705. Aggregate weight, 13,605 pounds. The average weight of the heaviest *ten* was 512 pounds; that of the heaviest *five*, 607 pounds. We purchase no salt pork, no lard, and but a very small quantity of fresh pork, ham, or sausages. The sausage meat, of which a liberal quantity is made, is eaten in fried rolls, when new. The hams and shoulders are cured here, and smoked off the premises.

The farm is now stocked with 8 horses, 8 oxen, 1 bull, 2 two-years steers, 32 cows, 6 calves, 33 fat hogs, 3 boars, 16 breeding sows, 19 shotes, 56 small pigs, and poultry somewhat in excess of ordinary years.

DIETARY.

The report rendered one year ago contained the dietary of the hospital, in detail. Within the intervening year the question has several times been asked, by persons not con-

nected with the institution, *how nearly that dietary is followed*. For the satisfaction of others who may be interested in the subject, it may here be stated that the intention is to follow it *exactly*, and in *full*. This is generally done; and if, from inability to procure any article mentioned therein, a deviation becomes necessary, the article is substituted by some other, of equivalent quality and quantity.

HOW THE HOSPITAL IS SUPPORTED.

It is now more than ten years since the hospital received any direct assistance from the State. During that period it has relied, as it still relies, not only for its current support, but for the means of paying for all its repairs, improvements, and purchases of real estate, *solely* upon its income from the board of its inmates, the products of the farm, and the allowance of the sum of ten dollars each, for burial expenses of such of the State patients as die while under treatment here. The amount received, during the year just expired, from the source last mentioned, is two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support of the State patients, it receives three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) each, per week, from the public treasury. This sum covers, not board alone, but clothing and all breakage, and other damage which is suffered from them. The State patients are a majority of the inmates. The weekly average of them, for the past year, was 53.49 per cent, or a little more than one-half of the whole.

For town patients, the hospital is paid three dollars and fifty cents each, per week. This does not include the cost of clothing, or damages for destruction. extra charges being made for those. The weekly average of these patients, during the year, was 33.91 per cent, or a fraction more than one-third of the whole.

For private patients the income varies. No one pays over ten dollars per week; and the average of all who were in the house at the close of the year (September 30) was five dollars and thirteen cents (\$5.13). This covers all necessary expenses, except clothing and damages.

The weekly average of private patients the past year, was 12.6 per cent, or about one-eighth of the whole.

The average weekly pay, per capita, which the hospital received for ALL its patients, — State, town, and private, — in

the course of the year, is three dollars and seventy cents and seven mills (\$3.707).

Such being the resources of the institution, it may not be uninteresting to learn the results of

THE FINANCE OF THE LAST TWELVE YEARS.

In April, 1865, the hospital was freed from debt, and the financial statement at the close of that month showed a balance of three hundred and two dollars and four cents (\$302.04) in its favor. Between that time and the first of June, 1867, it received a direct bonus from the State of five thousand dollars, in two appropriations, for specific purposes—one of two thousand and the other of three thousand dollars.

As an offset to the five thousand dollars bonus, the hospital has purchased and paid for several lots of land, amounting to about one hundred and twenty-nine acres, the total cost of which was twenty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$21,165). The State, then, has been overpaid for its bonus, in the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$16,165).

The amount paid by the hospital for repairs and improvements, in the course of the twelve years, from Sept. 30, 1865, to Sept. 30, 1877, is one hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and twelve cents (\$143,844.12).

The surplus of cash assets now on hand is twenty-one thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and six cents (\$21,479.06), or twenty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and two cents (\$21,177.02) larger than it was on the 30th of April, 1865.

The *purchased* provisions and supplies, including fuel and stored clothing now on hand, are estimated to have cost thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventeen cents (\$13,332.17). The amount of similar supplies on the 30th of April, 1865, was two thousand and five hundred dollars (\$2,500). The increase of assets under this head is, therefore, ten thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventeen cents (\$10,832.17).

The value of household furniture in the hospital is, at a low estimate, at least ten thousand dollars greater than it

24 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

was on the 30th of April, 1865, at the same rate or standard of appraisal. To be certain, however, of no exaggeration, let it be called eight thousand dollars.

Collecting these several sums, the account of debit of the Commonwealth to the hospital appears to be as follows:—

Excess of cost of land over direct bonus	. . . . .	\$16,165 00
Repairs and improvements	. . . . .	143,844 12
Excess of present cash assets	. . . . .	21,177 02
Increase of provisions and supplies	. . . . .	10,832 17
Increase of furniture	. . . . .	8,000 00
		<hr/>
Total,		\$200,018 31

The *necessary* current repairs of the buildings may be estimated at three thousand dollars annually. Deducting this sum for each of the twelve years since Sept. 30, 1865, a total of thirty-six thousand dollars (\$36,000), there is a remainder of one hundred and sixty-four thousand and eighteen dollars and twenty-one cents (\$164,018.21). To this amount, then, has the hospital assisted itself to things, for most of which it is generally expected that such institutions will rely upon direct appropriations from the treasury of the Commonwealth.

THE CURABILITY OF INSANITY.

Introductory.—The report which I had the honor of presenting to you at the close of the official year 1875–76, contained a chapter upon the curability of insanity, including a historical sketch, illustrative of the means by which it had become a commonly received opinion, among non-professional persons interested in the subject, in this country, that insanity is an eminently curable disease. It was there shown that, by mistaking *cases* for *persons*, and percentage of recoveries of patients *discharged* for percentage of recoveries upon patients *received* at the hospitals, it had come to be generally believed, that, if sufficiently early subjected to treatment, from 75 to 90 per cent of all persons becoming insane can be cured, and restored from the class of mere consumers to the class of producers of the necessities for human sustenance.

“A wise man,” says Pinel, “is cautious how he becomes the echo of a commonly received opinion;” and the necessity and prudence of such caution were strikingly exhibited in the results of our exposition of methods of reporting, and in our analysis of some of the most trustworthy statistics upon which the aforesaid opinion must rely for its support. That opinion had been not only echoed, but re-echoed, throughout the land. A comparatively brief discussion of its merits showed it to be one of the greatest of fallacies.

It was shown that a very important proportion of the recoveries of recent cases are merely the temporary and repeated restorations of a comparatively small number of persons from paroxysms, more or less transient, of periodical or recurrent insanity. As, in a theatre, a score of supernumeraries marching in regimentals across the stage, and disappearing only to re-appear again, may impress the uninitiated with an ideal army of no insignificant numbers; so, in the drama of life, a few men and women, by entering and leaving the hospitals, as they sometimes do, with an industry of change quite remarkable, may send forth to an admiring world a host of statistical recoveries. And as, upon the stage, the few men who appear as an army of soldiers are *not* soldiers; so the few persons who, at the hospitals, make a show of a multitude of recoveries, have not *really* recovered. In the former case there are *no soldiers*; in the latter, *no permanent cures*. The almanac, a very popular work on statistics, reports thirteen *new* moons every year; and yet all of these new moons are nothing more nor less than the old one. So Worcester hospital had a patient who recovered seven times, and hence was counted as seven patients recovered, in one year; and yet she was nothing more nor less than the old patient who had recovered five times in the next preceding year, and four times in the year one farther removed in the past.

“How many cows have you?” inquired a man of an amateur farmer. “My brother and I,” was the reply, “have twenty.” Now, although this statistician told the truth, and although “figures cannot lie,” yet it so happened that the inquiring man was grossly deceived. The truth was, that the brother owned *nineteen* of the cows, and the man himself only *one*.

The superintendents may honestly claim, that they truthfully report their recoveries; but, nevertheless, they report them in such manner that they have been greatly misunderstood, and have consequently led to the most glaring errors. The courts of judicature require a pledge to tell not only the truth, but the *whole* truth.

New Hampshire Report.—It is very easy, in preparing their reports, for the superintendents of the hospitals so to explain their cases of recovery that the general misapprehension in regard to them may be corrected. Dr. Bancroft, of the State Asylum at Concord, N.H., in his last report, which was written since the publication of the report of this hospital for 1876, has introduced, for the first time, such an explanation. His recoveries, as reported in mass, were 36; but, in allusion to them, he says, “*Fifty-eight per cent of the recoveries are of persons who have some time recovered from previous attacks.*”¹ Furthermore, he publishes a new table, in which he shows the *number* of attacks from which they had recovered. The exposition is, in brief, as follows: Of the 36 persons who recovered, 21 (58 per cent) had previously been insane and recovered. *Eight* had previously recovered each from *one* attack; *seven* from *two* attacks; *one* from *three* attacks; *two* from *four* attacks; *one* from *five* attacks; and *two* from *seven* attacks each. In other words, those 21 persons had *previously* given *fifty-two* recoveries to the statistics of the hospital. They have *now* given *twenty-one* more. Their total of recoveries is, therefore, *seventy-three*, or nearly *four to each person*; and they have gone out of the institution, unquestionably, *not* “permanently restored to the class of producers,” but most, if not all of them, to return again, and some of them many times, each recording an additional recovery at every time, and thus swelling that crowd of hypothetical or assumed *persons recovered*, upon which rest some of the calculations of deluded statisticians.

Most decidedly the doctor’s explanation throws abundant light upon what otherwise, having the aspect of light, would really have been delusive darkness. In the interest of truth it is to be hoped that others will follow his example. And wherever it may be followed, similar results will most certainly be reached, — results alike in character, but differing

¹ Not italicized in the original.

in degree according to the age, and, to some extent, the situation of the hospital. As a rule, the older the hospital, and perhaps the nearer its situation to a large city, the greater will be the number of double, triple, and multiple recoveries of individuals.

Delirium Tremens in Insane Hospitals.—In the chapter on Curability, of last year, it was asserted that “at some of the institutions, a number not inconsiderable of recent cases are not cases of insanity proper, but of delirium tremens;” but no attempt was made to illustrate the proposition by any positive statistical information. The assertion might have had the still stronger extension that a number not inconsiderable of the *recent cases* which flourish as *recoveries* in American statistics were cases of sheer and simple drunkenness, without any delirium whatsoever. It is possible that these assertions are more emphatically applicable to the cases at the Bloomingdale Asylum, New York, than to those of any other hospital in the country. Yet there are good reasons for the belief that there are several other institutions the records of which contain large numbers of such cases; and that a liberal sprinkling of them may be found in nearly all.

Nearly thirty years ago I published an analysis of the cases treated at Bloomingdale, from the time of its opening to the close of 1844, a period of twenty-three and a half years. The number of admissions was 2,937. In the classification of these cases, no less than 594, or a trifle more than one-fifth of them, were placed under the head of delirium tremens, including the cases of mere habitual drunkenness. It is possible, also, that there were a few whose mental disorder was a little more prolonged than that of delirium tremens, and hence might have been more appropriately classed as the mania of alcoholism. But the number, if any, was very small.

These 594 cases were furnished by 322 persons, many of whom were admitted more than once. These 322 persons (making, by re-admissions, 594 cases) furnished 512 recoveries to the statistics of the institution.

Thus, in the medical records of the Bloomingdale Asylum, prior to the year 1845, there are 512 recoveries from delirium tremens and ordinary fits of drunkenness, *which still stand in their tables of statistics, as published in their annual*

28 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

reports to the present time, as recoveries from insanity; and whosoever uses the statistics of that asylum, as they are published in those reports, to illustrate any question relating to insanity, uses those 512 recoveries from delirium tremens and ordinary inebriety.

Dr. Gray, of the State Asylum at Utica, has for some years reported such cases, not as recovered, but as “not insane.”

Dr. A. E. Macdonald, of the New York City Asylum, Ward’s Island, reports them in the same way. In his report for 1876, he alludes to those who left the asylum within the year, in the following language: “The 15 discharged as ‘not insane,’ would, in the reports of some asylums, be classified as cases of ‘dipsomania,’ or ‘alcoholic mania,’ and used to swell the total of recoveries. I do not so use them, because they were simply drunkards, suffering from the effects of a debauch; and I do not consider them entitled to have the mantle of insanity, and therefore of irresponsibility, thrown over their misdeeds.”

Dr. Macdonald evidently believes that drunkenness is a vice, and not a disease.

Proportionate Decrease of Recent Cases.—Notwithstanding the fact that the advantages of early treatment have been constantly proclaimed in the annual reports of the hospitals, for nearly half a century, there is to-day no reason to believe that any larger proportion of the insane of Massachusetts are taken to the hospitals in the acute stages of the disorder than in the earliest years of the history of the hospital at Worcester. Of all the admissions to the public institutions, the *proportion* of recent cases appears indeed to be smaller now than it was at that remote period. This result, however, is apparently to be accounted for by the supposition, not that fewer recent cases, but that a larger number of old cases, are removed to those institutions. As hospital accommodations have increased, more and more of the large class of the chronic insane, who formerly remained among the people, are thus removed from their homes.

This non-increase of recent cases in the hospitals has in some places been attributed to an increase of prevailing prejudices against those institutions. I cannot regard this hypothesis otherwise than as erroneous. Those prejudices were, in my estimation, as general and as strong forty years

ago as now. No hospital in this State has been more subjected to unjust censure among the people than that at Worcester, when under the care of Dr. Woodward; and no superintendent has had *harder stories*, or, probably, more that were untrue, told of him, in what Dr. Bell, writing upon the subject, in reference to the McLean Asylum, called the “undertow of society.”

If prejudices against the institutions have had so potent an effect, and if those prejudices have been increasing, how happens it that, here in Massachusetts, although hospital after hospital, in pretty rapid succession, has been erected, yet, as each one was opened, it was soon filled to overflowing, and a little later became crowded, almost *packed*, with inmates, as the three large state hospitals have been during the last two or three years?

English Asylums.—Dr. Bucknill would have us believe, and some of our American writers appear to believe, that those prejudices—prejudices suffered in common by all institutions for the insane, the world over—have mostly been overcome in England through the beneficent surveillance of the commissioners in lunacy. Be that true, or be it not true, there certainly has been no great rush of recent cases into the hospitals in that country, as a consequence of this asserted improvement in the public estimation of them. On the contrary, we find the same process of increase of chronic cases admitted, going on in the institutions of our fatherland as in our own.

In his report for 1876 of the Derbyshire Lunatic Asylum, Dr. J. Murray Lindsay uses the following language: “The admissions of the past year have been of a still more unfavorable class than usual, both as regards their physical condition, mental state, and duration of insanity. . . . Instead of the Asylum being looked upon as a hospital, to which patients laboring under mental aberration should be sent in the earliest stages of their malady, there appears to be an increasing tendency to detain them at home, and to delay sending them to the Asylum until every resource has failed, and then to the Asylum as the last refuge.”

Dr. Samuel Mitchell, superintendent of the South Yorkshire Asylum, informs us, in his report for 1874, that of 363 patients admitted within the year, “only a small number were brought suffering from insanity in its earlier stages; on

the contrary, they arrived here showing all the symptoms of the disease in its most advanced and incurable forms." . . . "So earnest," says he, "in many cases, is the endeavor on the part of their friends to keep at their homes patients suffering from mental diseases, that it is quite the exception ever to receive into the asylum a patient in the early stages of general paralysis—a form of mental alienation in which the sufferer usually becomes so troublesome as to require constant supervision in its earlier manifestations."

The condition of things is much the same in Wiltshire. Dr. J. Wilkie Burman, in his report for 1873, says: "I regret to have to state that the admissions continue to be of a very unfavorable nature, as to prognosis and prospect of recovery, in a large proportion of the cases." And in his report for 1875 it is asserted that "in only 55 out of the 130 cases admitted during the year, was there the slightest reason to entertain hopes of recovery; and, of these, 23 have been discharged recovered, 4 have died, and the rest remain, in only a few of whose cases is any improvement expected."

Dr. James Sherlock, of the Worcester asylum, testifies strongly in the same direction, in his report for 1874. "The cases received," says he, "have for several years past been of an eminently unfavorable class. It is remarkable how few cases of recent acute mania and melancholia are passed to our care from year to year; but the number of those who gradually subside into an irresponsible, unmanageable, and insane state continues unabated." . . . "It is probable that now, at the end of the twenty-second year of the existence of your asylum, there are not received, from year to year, more recent acute cases than were consigned to it in the earlier years of its establishment; but the number of patients whose insanity has been gradually developed from defect of diagnosis, and by the lapse of proper preventive means, has largely increased. Many such of the latter class are now regularly sent here, but not at a date sufficiently early to insure recovery, or even improvement."

Dr. T. Algernon Chapman, of the Hereford Asylum, in an interesting article in "The Journal of Mental Science," for July, 1877, says, "It remains a great fact that a mass of incurable cases are being forced into our county asylums." He maintains, however, that a very large proportion of them

were *never* curable; that they are “cases of gradually progressive insanity,” or of “incurable brain disease,” or of senile insanity, idiocy, and epilepsy.

From Wales, which is within the jurisdiction of the English commission in lunacy, we have the testimony of Dr. G. J. Hearder, who, in the report for 1874, of the Carmarthen Asylum, wrote as follows:—

“It is a most lamentable fact, that for every case sent here for treatment, while treatment will avail, three cases are allowed to sink, by continued neglect, into a state of utter hopelessness.”

If, then, in England, where so many institutions have existed for so long a time; where population is almost stationary as compared with the migratory people of this country; where all branches of the civil service of the national, the county, and the municipal governments are, and long have been, so perfectly organized and so efficient in administration, and where a commission in lunacy has exercised a watchful supervision during a period of more than thirty years, — if, under these circumstances, it has there been impossible to increase the proportion of curables received at the hospitals, to induce the relatives or guardians of those who become insane to take them in the early stages of the disease to the curative institutions, and to prevent, by curing these recent cases, the increase of the number of the insane, how can it be expected that those objects should have been accomplished in this country?

Supposed Causes of Delay.—It has long appeared to me that he who seeks the true causes of delay in the removal of the insane to the institutions provided for them, must look to social life, to the homes and the relatives of the persons who are proper subjects for the ministrations of those institutions: and I have recently met, in a foreign report, views so nearly coincident with my own, that I here reproduce them.

“The recourse to asylum treatment,” says Dr. James C. Howden, in his report for 1875 of the Montrose Asylum, Scotland, “may be assumed in every case to be a matter of social convenience. In recent cases, of course, the probability of recovery to a certain extent influences relatives; but in far the greater number of instances, the exigencies of the

situation settle the point, and the patient is sent to the asylum because he cannot be conveniently kept at home."

But what are the motives for such delay? They are various: motives of affection, motives of economy, and not infrequently motives of pride. Hence, how much soever institutions may be improved, or to what extent soever prevailing prejudices in regard to them may be overcome, — and I have little faith that there will be much change in that respect — it is very doubtful that the insane, as a whole, will ever be placed under hospital treatment at a much earlier period of their disease than they are at the present time.

Dr. Mitchell's Essay. — "The (London) Journal of Mental Science," in its issue for January, 1877, contains an article by Dr. Arthur Mitchell, one of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, which is the most valuable original statistical contribution to our knowledge of the actual curability of insanity, as first recognized at public institutions, that has appeared in many years. As Commissioner in Lunacy, Dr. Mitchell has at hand all the statistics of all the hospitals (or asylums) for the insane in Scotland. Hence, if a patient is discharged from one asylum, and, either immediately or at some subsequent period, is received into another, he (the doctor) is informed of it. In this way every patient admitted to any asylum may be afterwards followed, so long as he remains in any public institution in the country, no matter how frequent the changes may be.

The object of Dr. Mitchell's article was this: to take all the persons admitted for the first time into all the Scottish asylums, in a given year, and, twelve years afterwards, to show what had become of them, and what was their mental condition, if living, or, if dead, at the time of death. The most important of the statistics of the article are as follows: —

The number of patients (in this instance, *persons*) admitted in the year 1858, was 1297. Twelve years afterward, in 1870, it was found that 412 of them had already died in the asylums, and 273 remained in them. Thus 685, insane at death, or still insane, are accounted for. The remaining 612 had disappeared; but the history of 411 of them was successfully traced.

42 of them had died insane.

94 were living, and insane.

—

Total, 136 insane.

78 had died *not* insane.

197 were living, and *not* insane.

—

Total, 275 *not* insane.

Hence, of 1,096 persons whose history was traced, 454 had died insane, and 367 still lived, insane. Total, 821 insane. And 78 had died *not* insane, and 197 still lived, *not* insane. Total, 275, *not* insane. Percentage of insane, 74.91—; percentage *not* insane, 25.09+. In general terms, three-fourths were insane, and one-fourth not insane.

On the assumption that, of the 612 who had disappeared from the asylums, the results of the 411 whose history was traced were equally true of the 201 whose history had not been traced, Dr. Mitchell, in a foot-note, gives the general results in regard to the whole of the 1,297 persons. In *proportions* these results are as follows:—

Dead, insane at the time of death	.	.	.	36.6 per cent.
Alive and insane	.	.	.	31.7 “ “
Alive and sane, or sane at death	.	.	.	31.7 “ “

Good as is Dr. Mitchell's paper, let it not be forgotten that it does not give *final* results, except in the cases of the dead. Of the 197 persons *known* to be still living and not insane, and the 97 who, of the untraced 201, are *assumed* to be living and not insane, it is very likely that a no unimportant number will yet return to the asylums, and die there. Making due allowance for these, it is quite apparent that the *final* results, in regard to these 1,297 persons, will approximate closely to the final results in the cases of 244 persons, as shown in the best and most reliable of all essays upon the subject in the English language — best and most reliable simply and only because its results *are* final. The essay alluded to is that of which the general statistics are given below.

34 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

Dr. Thurnam's Investigation. — Dr. Thurnam traced the history, until death, of 244 persons treated at the Friends' Retreat, near York, England, and obtained these results: —

Died insane during first attack	. . . . .	113
Recovered from first attack	. . . . .	131
		— 244
Recovery permanent (of the 131), died sane	. . . . .	45
Had subsequent attack	. . . . .	86
		— 131
Died insane (of the 86)	. . . . .	66
Recovered, and died sane	. . . . .	20
		— 86

Hence he drew the following conclusions: —

“In round numbers, then, of ten persons attacked by insanity, five recover, and five die, sooner or later, during the attack. Of the five who recover, not more than two remain well during the rest of their lives; the other three sustain subsequent attacks, during which at least two of them die. But, although the picture is thus an unfavorable one, it is very far from justifying the popular prejudice, that insanity is virtually an incurable disease; and the view which it presents is much modified by the long intervals which often occur between the attacks, during which intervals of mental health (in many cases of from ten to twenty years' duration), the individual has lived in all the enjoyments of social life.”

All of the original statistics of all the American institutions for the insane, wherever, whenever, and in what manner or form soever published, are of less value in determining the question of the curability of the insane, at the time when they first enter the hospital, than the two papers of Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Thurnam. The conclusions of the latter were published in the report of last year; but are here repeated, because, although before the profession for a generation, they have rarely been quoted; and in their stead the public have been almost constantly entertained by the now essentially traditional assertion, “from 80 to 90 per cent” (or something like it) “can be cured,” — assertions which, in the language of Dr. Bates, published almost thirty years

“ago, are received with wondrous admiration by that portion of the public who are better pleased with marvellous fiction than with homely truth.”

“To this complexion *have* we come at last;” and neither physicians, nor humanitarians, nor political economists, nor other scientists, need longer lay the flattering unction to their souls, that even 40, and much less 50, 60, 70, or 75 per cent of insane persons, as they first appear at the hospitals, can be permanently cured, and restored to the class of producers. They will be obliged to look the problem of insanity and the insane fairly and squarely in the face, in the aspect under which it is here represented; for though they build, as a hospital for the insane, a temple costly as that of Solomon, or a tower like that of the plain of Shinar, upon the highest hilltop of every county in the land, they will not essentially alter it.

There is a time for every thing.—That the time had fully come in which a new review, in this country, of the subject of the curability of mental disorders was specially important, there are many evidences. Not the least of these was the situation of general statisticians, who, impressed with the belief that “from 75 to 90 per cent” of the insane are susceptible of cure, were floundering in the dark, and vainly endeavoring to explain the rapid increase of the number of those mental invalids among the people. In this, and other connate questions, a vast amount of time, labor, pens, ink, and paper have been wasted by authors and printers. Worse than wasted; because the deductions, conclusions, or supposed demonstrations, so far from being the essence of truth, were oftentimes among the most egregious of errors.

Among the many persons who have expressed their satisfaction with the article in question is Dr. Nathan Allen of Lowell, whose statistical and other works upon various important subjects, have deservedly given him a European as well as an American reputation.

“Please accept,” he writes, “my thanks for your valuable paper upon the Curability of Insanity. To what extent this disease can be or is actually cured, there has been a wide difference of opinion, as you well know, even among expert writers on the subject. Your facts, statistics, and conclusions must go far to settle this question, that the percentage of cures has been rated altogether too high.

*“Had your paper been placed in my hands many years ago, it would have saved me much labor and trouble.”*¹

It is a consolation to believe that many other writers could truthfully make the same acknowledgment as that expressed in Dr. Allen's closing paragraph.

“I have just read your report,” writes an active member of the board of charities of a distant State, “and cannot refrain from writing a few lines to express my *great* satisfaction with your most valuable discussion of the curability of insanity.”

An eminent physician, a professor in a medical school in another and remote State, says, “Your chapter on the curability of insanity is most instructive and full of interest. If the misstatements of general practice could be illumined by the same light which you have thrown upon your special labor, there would be more ground for hope of a useful and honorable future for medicine.”

Another physician, well-known for his interest and his labors in the broad field of science which includes the great questions of public welfare, writes as follows:—

“Your statement of the curability of insanity, and your analysis of the reported cures of insanity in asylums, is, in my opinion, a valuable public service. When the public learn that asylum superintendents desire to state the truth, and not merely to communicate what information they—the superintendents—think it is best for the public to know, popular distrust of asylums will cease.”

Let not the reader too hastily infer, from the last sentence of this extract, that there is a conspiracy among the superintendents, the object of which is to mislead public opinion in regard to the subject under discussion. Letters of approval have reached me from a no inconsiderable number of those superintendents. One of them, who is well and widely known as the successful chief officer of one of the largest State institutions, thus expresses his views:—

“I write to satisfy an impulse that has had possession of me for some time; and that is, to say how much gratified I was with your last report, and your article on the curability of insanity. You are undoubtedly right in the views expressed as to the unreliability of the cures reported by almost

¹ Not emphasized in the original.

all the hospitals. If all the statistics were sifted as thoroughly as you have sifted a few of them, I am afraid the percentage of cures would prove exceedingly small."

Another, who has likewise long presided over a large State hospital, writes as follows: "Accept my thanks for your argument and conclusions in relation to the curability of insanity embodied in your last report. I had arrived at the same figures, but have been not a little embarrassed by the statistics of others. The matter is clear now."

"It has been a wonder to me," writes a third, equally well-known as the efficient head of still another among the largest State institutions, "that members of the profession have not spoken as plainly before now, as you have done in your report last issued."

It might not inappropriately be asked, why has he not done it himself? He is abundantly able to grapple with the subject, but his memory does not reach so far into the past as that of some other persons; and peradventure his facilities for reference to the earlier reports are less extensive.

"I am very much pleased with your report," writes an *ex*-superintendent of yet another of the large State hospitals. "Your exposure of some practices and fallacies was eminently proper."

No one of the institutions above mentioned is in New England; and no two of them are in the same State. No person, indeed, who has been quoted, with the single exception of Dr. Allen, resides upon this side of the Hudson River, and some of them are far beyond it. In regard to the superintendents of hospitals in the six Eastern States, it is sufficient to say that the paper, fuller and more nearly complete than it appears in the report, was read at a meeting of the New England Psychological Society, when six of them—five beside the writer—were present, and that, by a unanimous vote, they directed that it be printed.

Our thanks are due to the publishers of "The Christian Register," for one copy, weekly, and to the publisher of "The Staaten-Zeitung" for two copies, weekly, of those papers; and to Dr. J. B. Stoddard for a large quantity of back numbers of "The Independent."

Two changes have occurred within the year, in the office

of Second Assistant Physician. Dr. Garlick left, early in November, to pursue his medical studies in the Harvard School, preparatory to an entrance upon general practice; and Dr. Kimball, his successor, left in April, to assume the duties of Assistant Port Physician in Boston. In the performance of their work while here, they merited and received my cordial approbation. Dr. Daniel Pickard has been with us six months, and thus far has proved himself competent for the position.

One change has taken place in the corps of subordinate officers, Miss Halladay having left the office of laundress to take charge, in a neighboring State, of a smaller but more independent institution, and her place being filled by Miss Nell Russell. They are both commendable for industry, faithfulness, and strict attention to their own work, without intermeddling with the affairs of others.

To the continued watchfulness, industry, and general faithfulness of the other officers, both primary and subordinate, am I in large measure indebted for the favorable results of the year.

Thus closeth the fourteenth annual report which it has been my lot—a pleasant lot let it be acknowledged—to render to your honorable Board. I shall curb my pen to the inditing of but few words at this milestone of the road which you and I have so long travelled together,—a majority of you more than thirteen years; but, lest no other opportunity may offer, I desire here to place upon record the fact, that, of the multitude of propositions for the improvement or the management of this institution, which I have presented for your consideration and action during that period, every one has met your approval; and not only so, but, further and better still, I have your assurance that no one of them received even one negative vote. Not for this alone, but for the existence of that harmony and cordiality and unity of purpose which the fact truthfully suggests, I shall never cease to be gratefully thankful.

Respectfully submitted,

PLINY EARLE, *Superintendent.*

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 3, 1877.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 1.
*Admissions, 1876-77.**

MONTHS.	BY DIRECT COMMITMENT.			FROM OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
October, 1876 .	5	1	6	9	6	15	14	7	21
November .	5	3	8	—	—	—	5	3	8
December .	2	2	4	—	2	2	2	4	6
January, 1877 .	2	4	6	6	6	12	8	10	18
February .	2	3	5	—	—	—	2	3	5
March .	—	4	4	—	8	8	—	12	12
April .	1	2	3	10	—	10	11	2	13
May .	6	5	11	1	—	1	7	5	12
June .	3	3	6	—	11	11	3	14	17
July .	4	2	6	—	—	—	4	2	6
August .	7	8	15	—	—	—	7	8	15
September .	5	1	6	—	—	—	5	1	6
Totals.	42	38	80	26	33	59	68	71	139

* This table, in accordance with its caption, includes the number of *admissions*, which is larger by five than the number (134) of *persons* admitted. Several of the succeeding tables include the latter alone.

TABLE No. 2.
Discharges, 1876-77.

MONTHS.	DIRECT.			REMOVED BY BOARD STATE CHARITIES.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
October, 1876 .	5	3	8	—	—	—	5	3	8
November .	6	4	10	—	—	—	6	4	10
December .	4	3	7	4	1	5	8	4	12
January, 1877 .	3	4	7	—	—	—	3	4	7
February .	1	6	7	—	—	—	1	6	7
March .	5	7	12	1	1	2	6	8	14
April .	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
May .	3	10	13	3	4	7	6	14	20
June .	4	6	10	—	1	1	4	7	11
July .	8	4	12	—	—	—	8	4	12
August .	3	7	10	3	2	5	6	9	15
September .	4	4	8	1	—	1	5	4	9
Totals .	47	60	107	12	9	21	59	69	128

42 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

TABLE NO. 3.

Daily Average Number of Patients in the Hospital, 1876-77.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
October, 1876	221.68	243.90	465.58
November	230.40	247.16	477.56
December	222.26	246.32	468.58
January, 1877	223.61	250.45	474.06
February	228.00	252.60	480.60
March	223.84	251.58	475.42
April	226.07	254.33	480.40
May	232.13	246.22	478.35
June	231.90	249.23	481.13
July	230.74	250.35	481.09
August	227.74	248.84	476.58
September	228.57	246.83	475.40
Average for the year	227.21	248.98	476.16*

* These totals were obtained by a division of the sums of daily residence, for the year, by 365, the number of days in the year.

TABLE NO. 4.

Relation to Hospitals of the Persons Admitted, 1876-77.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any hospital	29	32	61
Former inmates of this hospital	6	9	15
of other hospitals in this State	25	23	48
of hospitals in other States, of this hospital, and of other hospitals in this State	1	—	1
of this hospital, and of hospitals in other States	4	2	6
of other hospitals in this State, and of hospitals in other States	1	1	2
of this hospital, of other hospitals in this State, and of hospitals in other States	—	—	—
of this hospital, of other hospitals in this State, and of hospitals in other States	1	—	1
Total of persons	67	67	134

TABLE No. 5.

Residence of the Patients Admitted, 1876-77.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hampshire	4	11	15
Hampden	19	11	30
Franklin	5	6	11
Berkshire	7	8	15
Suffolk	16	11	27
Worcester	5	4	9
Bristol	4	1	5
Middlesex	3	12	15
Essex	3	3	6
Plymouth	1	—	1
Totals	67	67	134

TABLE No. 6.

Nativity of the Patients Admitted, 1876-1877.

NATIVITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maine	3	—	3
New Hampshire	—	4	4
Vermont	1	2	3
Massachusetts	29	20	49
Connecticut	2	3	5
Rhode Island	1	—	1
New York	1	2	3
Virginia	—	1	1
South Carolina	1	—	1
Alabama	1	—	1
Total of Americans	39	32	71
Nova Scotia	1	—	1
Prince Edward Island	—	1	1
Cape Breton	1	—	1
Western Islands	1	—	1
Brazil	1	—	1
Ireland	17	27	44
Scotland	1	1	2
England	3	4	7
Germany	—	1	1
Prussia	1	—	1
Hungary	1	—	1
Italy	1	1	2
Total of foreigners	28	35	63
of Americans	39	32	71
of persons	67	67	134

44 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

TABLE NO. 7.

By what Authorities Committed, 1876-77.

AUTHORITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Probate Court	30	25	55
Overseers of the Poor	2	6	8
Board of State Charities	27	33	60
Friends	6	3	9
Governor's Order	1	—	1
Superior Court	1	—	1
Total of persons	67	67	134

TABLE NO. 8.

Ages of the Patients Admitted, 1876-77.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen years and under	—	—	—
From 15 to 20 years	4	3	7
20 to 25 years	11	6	17
25 to 30 years	9	6	15
30 to 35 years	4	15	19
35 to 40 years	11	9	20
40 to 50 years	14	11	25
50 to 60 years	7	10	17
60 to 70 years	5	4	9
70 to 80 years	1	3	4
Unknown	1	—	1
Total of persons	67	67	134

TABLE No. 9.

Relation to Marriage of the Patients Admitted, 1876-77.

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	25	32	57
Single	37	21	58
Widowers	3	—	3
Widows	—	13	13
Divorced	—	1	1
Unknown	2	—	2
Total of persons	67	67	134

TABLE No. 10.

Occupations of the Men Admitted, 1876-77.

Laborers 17	Tailor 1
Farmers 7	Weaver 1
Carpenters 3	Saloon-keeper 1
Shoemakers 3	Spinner 1
Machinists 3	Lawyer 1
Sailors 3	Clerk 1
Peddlers 2	Mason 1
Students 2	Polisher 1
Stone-masons 2	Salesman 1
Mill operatives 2	Tinner 1
Printers 2	Locksmith 1
Physicians 1	Literary 1
Waiter 1	None 4
Currier 1	Unknown 1
Cabinet-maker 1	Total 67

TABLE NO. 11.

Alleged Causes of Insanity of the Patients Admitted, 1876-77.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Mental.</i>			
“ Trouble ”	2	3	5
Domestic affliction	—	2	2
Religious excitement	2	2	4
Pecuniary loss	2	1	3
Business trouble	1	—	1
Nostalgia	1	—	1
Hard study	2	—	2
Mental overwork	1	—	1
Total of mental	11	8	19
<i>Physical.</i>			
Intemperance	12	8	20
Opium eating	—	1	1
Masturbation	3	—	3
Injury of the head	3	2	5
Sun-stroke	1	—	1
Ill health	4	13	17
Frequent child bearing	—	2	2
Puerperal	—	5	5
Menopause	—	3	3
Epilepsy	7	2	9
Neuralgia	—	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	—	1
Overwork	—	2	2
Total of physical	31	39	70
Total of mental	11	8	19
Unknown	25	20	45
Total of persons	67	67	134

TABLE No. 12.

Duration of Disease before Admission, 1876-77.

DURATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	5	6	11
From 1 to 3 months	3	8	11
3 to 6 months	7	3	10
6 to 12 months	6	6	12
1 to 2 years	7	8	15
2 to 5 years	8	11	19
5 to 10 years	7	8	15
10 to 20 years	4	1	5
Over 20 years	1	2	3
Unknown	19	14	33
Total of persons	67	67	134

TABLE No. 13.

Age at first Attack of Insanity, 1876-77.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen years and under	2	1	3
From 15 to 20 years	10	3	13
20 to 25 years	3	3	6
25 to 30 years	7	8	15
30 to 35 years	4	13	17
35 to 40 years	3	4	7
40 to 50 years	4	9	13
50 to 60 years	2	3	5
60 to 70 years	1	—	1
Unknown	31	23	54
Total of persons	67	67	134

TABLE NO. 14.

Status of the Patients Admitted, 1876-77.

HOW SUPPORTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>As first admitted.</i>			
Supported by State	28	26	54
by towns and cities	28	35	63
by individuals	11	6	17
Total of persons	67	67	134
<i>Of the same patients as at present, or when discharged.</i>			
Supported by State	27	24	51
by towns and cities	30	37	67
by individuals	10	6	16
Total of persons	67	67	134

TABLE NO. 15.

Deaths, 1876-77.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Nerrous System.</i>			
Epilepsy	3	2	5
Paralysis	5	—	5
Exhaustion of chronic mania	2	1	3
Paresis	1	1	2
Apoplexy	—	1	1
<i>Respiratory.</i>			
Phthisis	8	10	18
Pneumonia	—	2	2
<i>Circulatory.</i>			
Heart disease	—	2	2
Pyæmia	—	1	1
<i>Digestive.</i>			
Chronic diarrhœa	—	1	1
<i>General.</i>			
Dropsy	1	—	1
Accidental drowning	1	—	1
Total	21	21	42

TABLE NO. 16.

Number and Status of Patients at the close of each Week in the Year, 1876-77.

DATE.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.	DATE.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.
1876.					1877.				
Oct. 7,	252	148	63	463	April 7,	254	162	61	477
14,	254	146	63	463	14,	253	162	61	476
21,	255	147	64	466	21,	261	165	61	487
28,	262	152	63	477	28,	260	165	61	486
Nov. 4,	262	152	64	478	May 5,	257	161	61	479
11,	263	152	65	480	12,	255	163	60	478
18,	262	154	61	477	19,	256	161	60	477
25,	262	154	60	476	26,	257	162	59	478
Dec. 2,	260	153	60	473	June 2,	256	163	59	478
9,	260	152	58	470	9,	255	164	59	478
16,	257	151	59	467	16,	255	164	59	478
23,	257	151	59	467	23,	259	171	59	489
30,	258	152	59	469	30,	257	169	58	484
1877.					July 7,	257	168	59	484
Jan. 6,	255	154	59	468	14,	253	170	58	481
13,	254	155	59	468	21,	254	169	58	481
20,	259	162	59	480	28,	251	168	59	478
27,	258	162	59	479	Aug. 4,	250	168	60	478
Feb. 3,	258	163	60	481	11,	245	170	60	475
10,	258	164	60	482	18,	245	170	60	475
17,	258	163	60	481	25,	245	173	60	478
24,	257	164	59	480	Sept. 1,	244	174	59	477
March 3,	257	162	59	478	8,	244	173	58	475
10,	257	159	60	476	15,	244	173	59	476
17,	257	155	60	472	22,	241	173	61	475
24,	256	160	59	475	29,	241	173	61	475
31,	255	161	60	476					

WEEKLY AVERAGE.

State patients .	.	.	.	.	.	.	254.84
Town patients .	.	.	.	.	.	.	161.58
Private patients .	.	.	.	.	.	.	60.02
Total .	.	.	.	.	.	.	476.44

50 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

TABLE No. 17.

Classed Average of Patients.

OFFICIAL YEAR.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	Total.
<i>Monthly Average.</i>				
1864-65 . . .	225.10	48.16	69.83	343.25
1865-66 . . .	252.16	50.58	75.58	378.33
<i>Weekly Average.</i>				
1866-67 . . .	261.96	49.46	89.75	401.17
1867-68 . . .	262.65	47.92	103.06	413.63
1868-69 . . .	248.52	54.98	101.46	404.96
1869-70 . . .	236.19	65.04	107.23	408.46
1870-71 . . .	234.10	77.07	118.38	429.55
1871-72 . . .	226.96	89.57	112.27	428.80
1872-73 . . .	248.02	99.23	90.	437.25
1873-74 . . .	284.48	102.88	82.06	469.42
1874-75 . . .	274.35	128.34	72.46	475.15
1875-76 . . .	259.19	146.02	68.94	474.15
1876-77 . . .	254.84	161.58	60.02	476.44

TABLE No. 18.

Monthly Consumption of Gas.

MONTHS.								Cubic Feet.	Daily Average.
1876.									
October . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35,800	1,154.83
November . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40,250	1,341.66
December . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45,400	1,464.51
1877.									
January . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41,100	1,325.80
February . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31,150	1,112.50
March . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27,650	891.93
April . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18,400	613.33
May . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,000	419.35
June . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,550	351.66
July . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,000	387.09
August . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,750	443.54
September . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20,650	688.33
Totals . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	309,700	849.54*

* Daily average for the year.

TABLE No. 19.
Annual Cost of Gas.

Y E A R.	Cost of Gas.	Average Number of Patients.	Cost per Patient.
1860-61	\$2,030 39	314.26	\$6 46
1861-62	2,085 29	313.80	6 64
1862-63	2,109 02	355.63	5 93
1863-64	2,069 79	357.63	5 78
1864-65	1,653 05	342.40	4 82
1865-66	1,107 98	376.35	2 94
1866-67	1,056 16	401.03	2 63
1867-68	1,022 51	413.41	2 47
1868-69	903 92	405.10	2 23
1869-70	915 30	408.83	2 23
1870-71	1,043 99	421.90	2 47
1871-72	980 94	428.72	2 28
1872-73	1,006 61	437.23	2 30
1873-74	1,066 74	469.54	2 27
1874-75	1,012 63	475.35	2 13
1875-76	1,089 82	474.21	2 29
1876-77	1,033 59	476.16	2 17

The hospital has always been supplied with gas by the Northampton Gas-Light Company, at the uniform price, under special contract, of three dollars and twenty-five cents (\$3.25) per thousand cubic feet, with an additional charge for meter-rent.

TABLE No. 20.
Supplies for the several Departments for the Year 1876-77.

	Sheets.	Pillow Cases.	Bed Spreads.	Blankets.	Rubber Sheets.	Bed Ticks.	Pillow Ticks.	Towels.	Curtains.	Wash Bowls.	Ewers.	Chambers.	Mirrors.	Hair Brushes.	Carpet Strips.	Plates.	Cups.	Saucers.	Trunblers.	Mugs.	Bowls.	Pitchers.	Syrup Cans.	Casters.	Knives.	Forks.	Combs.
<i>Men's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall . .	12	21	6	7	2	1	2	24	8	2	1	2	—	1	10	6	—	12	36	—	6	6	1	1	—	—	1
2d Hall . .	26	32	10	18	—	3	4	9	2	2	3	8	3	1	—	6	18	6	20	4	4	2	1	1	—	—	3
3d and 4th Halls,	20	36	—	15	2	5	4	—	3	—	—	21	—	2	—	10	9	6	2	2	7	—	—	—	1	—	2
Middle 1st Hall . .	8	26	4	2	—	6	5	4	7	—	—	11	2	—	4	—	—	18	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	—
2d Hall . .	8	20	14	15	2	7	10	6	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
3d and 4th Halls,	18	36	16	28	1	13	3	6	—	1	1	8	1	—	2	4	—	30	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Lower 1st Hall . .	12	24	3	11	—	2	6	12	1	—	—	10	1	2	2	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	3
2d Hall . .	12	12	—	6	3	7	7	6	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	12	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
3d and 4th Halls,	2	14	2	12	6	1	—	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	6
<i>Women's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall . .	4	4	—	2	—	—	—	24	2	1	1	6	—	—	—	18	6	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	3	—	—
2d Hall . .	15	12	5	3	—	—	1	6	7	1	1	6	—	—	6	6	6	18	18	6	6	1	—	1	—	—	—
3d Hall . .	—	12	20	8	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	6	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	22
4th Hall . .	—	12	—	1	1	—	—	4	4	—	—	9	1	—	3	6	12	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

Middle 1st Hall	.	12	27	6	3	2	4	—	32	10	1	2	18	—	6	—	12	24	24	21	—	3	2	1	2	—	—	2
2d Hall	.	—	30	—	7	—	2	—	10	3	—	—	21	—	—	12	30	18	6	6	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	5
3d Hall	.	16	24	2	6	—	8	—	10	—	1	2	24	—	—	6	6	6	4	4	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	11
4th Hall	.	12	16	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	12	—	—	5	5	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
Lower 1st Hall	.	36	24	2	6	1	10	4	12	4	1	—	18	1	5	6	—	6	6	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
2d Hall	.	25	24	—	14	—	31	4	6	—	—	—	12	1	3	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	13
3d Hall	.	24	24	—	9	—	10	4	4	—	—	—	18	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	22
4th Hall	.	27	12	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	6	6	6	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	2
Kitchen	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	24	18	36	—	25	2	3	2	2	11	—	2
Rear	.	17	33	3	8	—	1	2	23	9	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centre	.	13	10	—	—	—	1	—	12	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aggregate	.	319	485	99	203	22	112	56	245	63	11	12	247	10	46	381	141	216	169	61	72	22	9	7	20	2	109	

TABLE No. 20 — Continued.

	Spoons.	Table Spreads.	Napkins.	Tin Plates.	Tin Cups.	Iron Spoons.	Dish Towels.	Rollers.	Wash Basins.	Soap, lbs.	Brooms.	Whisks.	Dust Brushes.	Servb'g Brushes.	Dust Pans.	Mops.	Pails.	Spittoons.	Blacking.	Shoe Brushes.	Spools Thread.	Skeins Linen Thread.	Papers Needles.	Papers Pins.	Darning Needles.
<i>Men's Department.</i>																									
Upper 1st Hall . .	—	2	6	—	—	—	6	4	—	24	12	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	5	4	1	—	—	—	—
2d Hall . .	—	3	—	—	4	—	12	6	1	42	17	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	12	3	—	—	—	—
3d and 4th Halls,	—	—	—	—	3	6	24	12	2	54	17	1	2	—	1	2	2	1	5	11	4	—	40	—	—
Middle 1st Hall . .	—	—	—	—	—	18	6	6	—	38	12	1	2	1	—	2	2	1	—	9	—	—	40	—	—
2d Hall . .	—	—	—	6	4	24	—	6	—	48	20	2	1	4	1	4	4	4	3	18	1	—	—	—	—
3d and 4th Halls,	—	—	—	—	6	12	18	6	1	34	30	1	1	—	1	5	4	4	4	16	—	6	—	—	—
Lower 1st Hall . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	—	64	14	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	4	2	—	—	—	—
2d Hall . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	6	1	52	15	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	14	1	—	—	—	—
3d and 4th Halls,	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	6	1	58	11	1	1	2	—	2	2	1	10	2	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Women's Department.</i>																									
Upper 1st Hall . .	—	2	12	—	—	—	6	—	—	28	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
2d Hall . .	—	4	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	50	13	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—
3d Hall . .	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	—	—	46	10	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	4	—
4th Hall . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	28	9	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6	—

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 21.

Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

N A M E.	Residence.	When app'ted.	Service ended.	From what cause.
Charles E. Forbes .	Northampton .	1856	1857	Term expired.
Lucien C. Boynton .	Uxbridge . .	1856	1858	do. do.
Eliphalet Trask .	Springfield . .	1856	1875	do. do.
John C. Russell .	Great Barrington .	1856	1859	Resigned.
Horace Lyman . .	Greenfield . .	1856	1857	Removed.
Charles Smith . .	Northampton .	1857	1860	Resigned
Luther V. Bell . .	Somerville . .	1857	1859	do.
Zebina L. Raymond .	Greenfield . .	1858	1859	do.
Franklin Ripley .	Greenfield . .	1859	1860	Died in office.
Edward Dickinson .	Amherst . .	1859	1864	Resigned.
Walter Laffin . .	Pittsfield . .	1859	1866	Term expired.
Silas M. Smith . .	Northampton .	1860	1863	do. do.
Charles Allen . .	Greenfield . .	1860	1861	Resigned.
Alfred R. Field .	Greenfield . .	1861	1864	do.
Edward Hitchcock .	Amherst . .	1863	—	Still in office.
Silas M. Smith . .	Northampton .	1864	—	do. do.
Edmund H. Sawyer .	Easthampton .	1864	—	do. do.
Henry L. Sabin .	Williamstown .	1866	1876	Term expired.
Adams C. Deane .	Greenfield . .	1875	—	Still in office.
Henry W. Taft . .	Pittsfield . .	1876	—	do. do.

TABLE No. 22.

Number of Persons, other than Officers, employed in the regular duties of the Hospital.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Supervisors	1	1	2
Assistant Supervisors	—	1	1
Assistant Clerk	—	1	1
Seamstress	—	1	1
Assistant Seamstress	—	1	1
Laundress	—	1	1
Assistant Laundress	—	1	1
Baker	1	—	1
Assistant Baker	1	—	1
Steward	1	—	1
General Attendants	11	15	26
Housework, centre building	—	3	3
Cook	—	1	1
Assistant Cooks	1	3	4
Watchman	1	—	1
Carpenters	3	—	3
Painter	1	—	1
Assistant Engineer	1	—	1
Hostler	1	—	1
Paver and Lawn-dresser	1	—	1
Farmers	7	—	7
Totals	31	29	60

TABLE NO. 23.

Days' Work by Patients, 1876-77.

MONTHS.	FARM.	KITCHEN.			SEWING-ROOM.	LAUNDRY.		
	Men.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1876.								
October . .	598	124	220	344	222	11	262	273
November . .	501	120	212	332	249	11	284	295
December . .	398	124	216	340	241	11	276	287
1877.								
January . .	394	124	221	345	266	11	264	275
February . .	338	112	198	310	133	10	240	250
March . .	426	124	214	338	251	11	276	287
April . .	442	120	214	334	240	10	252	262
May . .	452	124	222	346	232	19	209	228
June . .	474	120	211	331	237	22	242	264
July . .	537	124	211	335	225	22	220	242
August . .	639	124	209	333	230	27	269	296
September . .	584	120	200	320	232	20	240	260
Totals . .	5,783	1,460	2,548	4,008	2,758	185	3,034	3,219

The total of days' work here recorded is 15,768. This is what was performed by the regular workers on the farm and in the three departments mentioned. No record was kept of the work on the ornamental grounds, at the stable, in the bakery, the boiler-room, and the carpenter's shop. A large amount of other work is done, both in the halls, and, at irregular times, out of them.

TABLE No. 24.

List of Articles made in the Sewing-room, 1876-77.

Dresses	287	Sheets	229
Drawers	54	Pillow-cases	403
Chemises	227	Bed-spreads	3
Skirts	140	Bed-spreads (hemmed)	73
Night-dresses	31	Bolster-cases	23
Waists	17	Towels	257
Aprons	187	Carpets (hemmed)	58
Sacques	32	Mattress-ticks	86
Handkerchiefs (hemmed)	2	Roller-towels	72
Hats (trimmed)	60	Table-cloths	19
Collars	94	Pillow-ticks	49
Shirts	334	Straw-ticks	35
Camisoles	25	Clothes-bags	27
Pants	7	Napkins (hemmed)	24
Suspenders (pairs)	121	Sundries	4
Curtains	51	Articles repaired	22,245

TABLE No. 25.

Upholstery done in 1876-77.

Hair Mattresses made, new materials	10
Hair Mattresses made, new ticks	24
Hair Pillows made, new materials	39
Hair Pillows made, new ticks	27
Husk Mattresses made, new materials	46
Husk Mattresses made, new ticks	12
Husk Mattresses made, new husks	42
Husk Pillows made, new materials	8
Hair Mattresses re-made, hair re-picked	53
Hair Pillows re-made, hair re-picked	22
Husk Mattresses overhauled, with increase of husks	46

The husks were split and the hair picked in the house.

60 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

TABLE NO. 26.

Officers and Employés. Time Employed. March 1, 1877.

N A M E.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Pliny Earle, M.D., Superintendent . . .	12	7	26
Edward B. Nims, 1st Assistant Physician .	8	2	14
William G. Kimball, 2d Assistant Physician	—	3	17
Walter B. Welton, Clerk	11	—	14
Asa Wright, Farmer	19	3	—
Danford Morse, Engineer	12	—	7
Jeremiah E. Shufelt, Supervisor . . .	13	2	4
Lucy A. Gilbert, Supervisor	10	—	18
F. Josephus Rice, Steward	18	4	24
Mary Ward, Seamstress	6	6	3
Isabelle Halladay, Laundress	3	4	25
Charles Ziehlké, Baker	14	6	—
Frances C. Earle, Assistant Clerk . . .	5	3	6
Annie L. White, Assistant Supervisor .	5	8	23
Ada Ward, Assistant Seamstress . . .	1	2	—
Ellen Halladay, Assistant Laundress . .	3	4	25
Perry Davis, Attendant	7	4	16
Robert H. Gallivan, Attendant	3	10	11
Thomas Powers, Attendant	2	11	11
Alfred J. Cusson, Attendant	2	10	14
James Neil, Attendant	1	11	6
James Ahearn, Attendant	1	10	—
Charles S. Johnson, Attendant	1	8	1
Walter Pillinger, Attendant	2	9	29
John Ahern, Attendant	—	—	20
Richard Neill, Attendant	—	—	19
David Mercier, Attendant	—	—	14
Erastus Dickinson, Attendant	—	—	12
Agnes S. Wilson, Attendant	18	6	19
Isabella S. Johnston, Attendant	8	11	5
Maria E. Graves, Attendant	9	1	7
Louanna Payne, Attendant	3	8	26
Hannah Merrifield	3	5	25

TABLE No. 26—Continued.

N A M E.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Martha R. Harris, Attendant . . .	2	6	7
Jane McGuire, Attendant . . .	1	10	3
Ella Doolan, Attendant . . .	1	6	27
Mary H. Huggins, Attendant . . .	1	6	12
Atlanta J. McPhee, Attendant . . .	1	5	12
Nellie Henchey, Attendant . . .	1	2	2
Mary Ransome, Attendant . . .	1	3	15
Victoria S. Shumway, Attendant, . . .	—	8	9
Cora Woodward, Attendant . . .	—	4	10
Cécile Riel, Attendant . . .	—	4	23
Ida White, Cook . . .	3	6	21
Emma Tower, Assistant Cook . . .	1	—	6
Emma Valcour, Assistant Cook . . .	—	6	23
Julia B. Haskell, Assistant Cook . . .	—	8	2
William Lacore, Assistant Cook . . .	3	10	24
Harriet Aldrich, Centre . . .	2	5	14
Elizabeth S. Welton, Centre . . .	6	11	5
Harriet Halladay, Farmer's dining-room . . .	2	7	11
William C. Hall, Assistant Engineer . . .	11	5	17
Nicholas Riel, Night Engineer . . .	1	2	25
Andrew N. Thorington, Watchm'n, (temp'y)	6	1	30
Sifroi Belville, Carpenter . . .	6	10	7
Waldy Tetro, Carpenter . . .	3	11	23
Alfred Parenteau, Painter . . .	11	6	18
Orson J. Hill, Hostler . . .	—	10	2
Hugo Smith, Assistant Baker . . .	—	8	12
James Madden, Paver and Lawn-dresser . . .	3	10	—
Benjamin Rockwell, Assistant Farmer . . .	9	9	—
John Mercier, Assistant Farmer . . .	9	8	—
Eugene Sullivan, Assistant Farmer . . .	4	10	—
Herbert Persons, Assistant Farmer . . .	2	10	—
William Commier, Assistant Farmer . . .	—	6	14

Eleven of the persons have not been in their present situations during the whole period of service. For examples, the supervisors, the assistant supervisor, and the seamstress, were formerly attendants.

Seven of the persons have been employed more than once. In these instances the table gives the total time of service.

